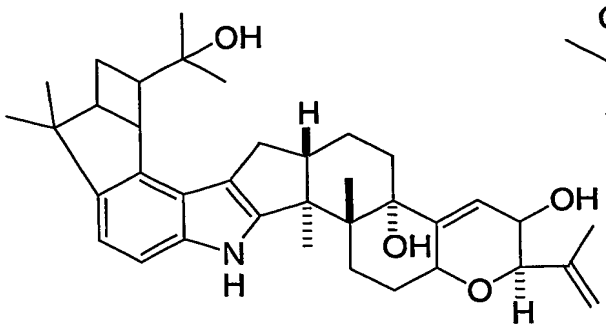
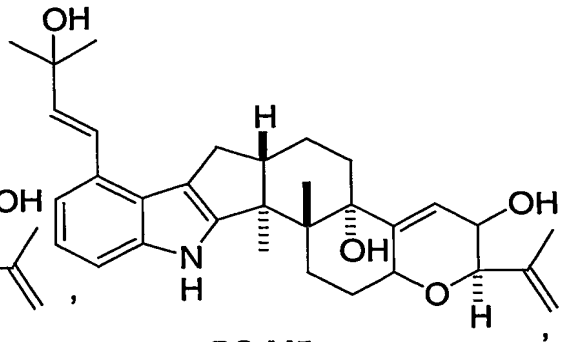
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating ocular hypertension or glaucoma which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Table 1:

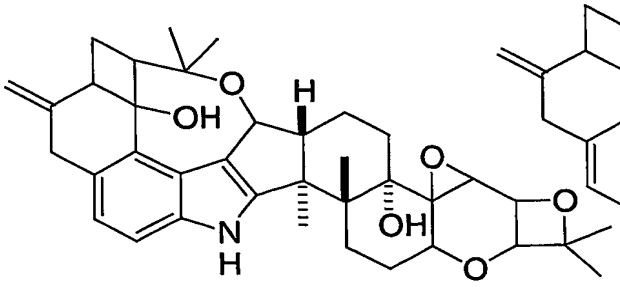
Table 1



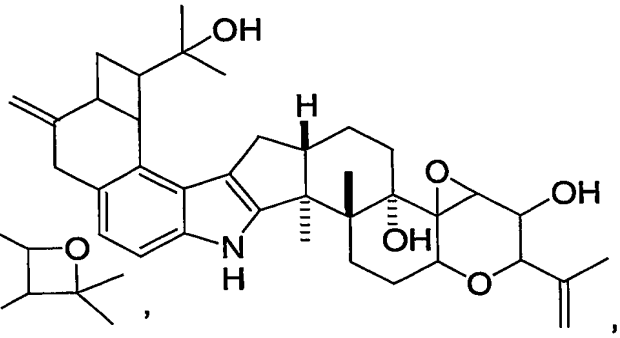
PC-M4



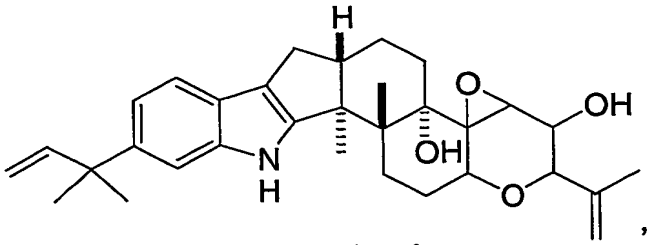
PC-M5



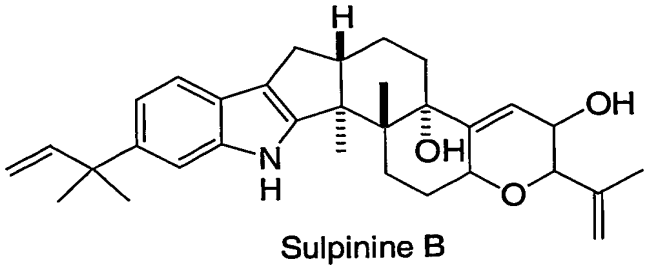
pennigritrem



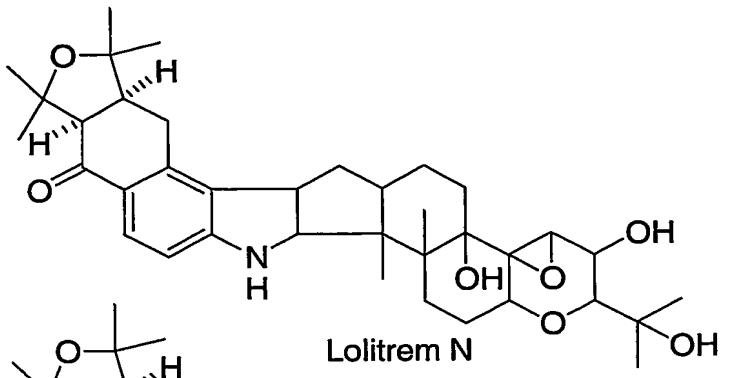
Secopenitrem B



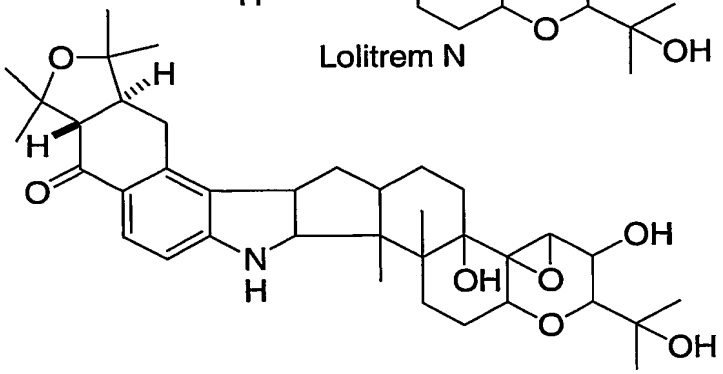
Sulpinine A



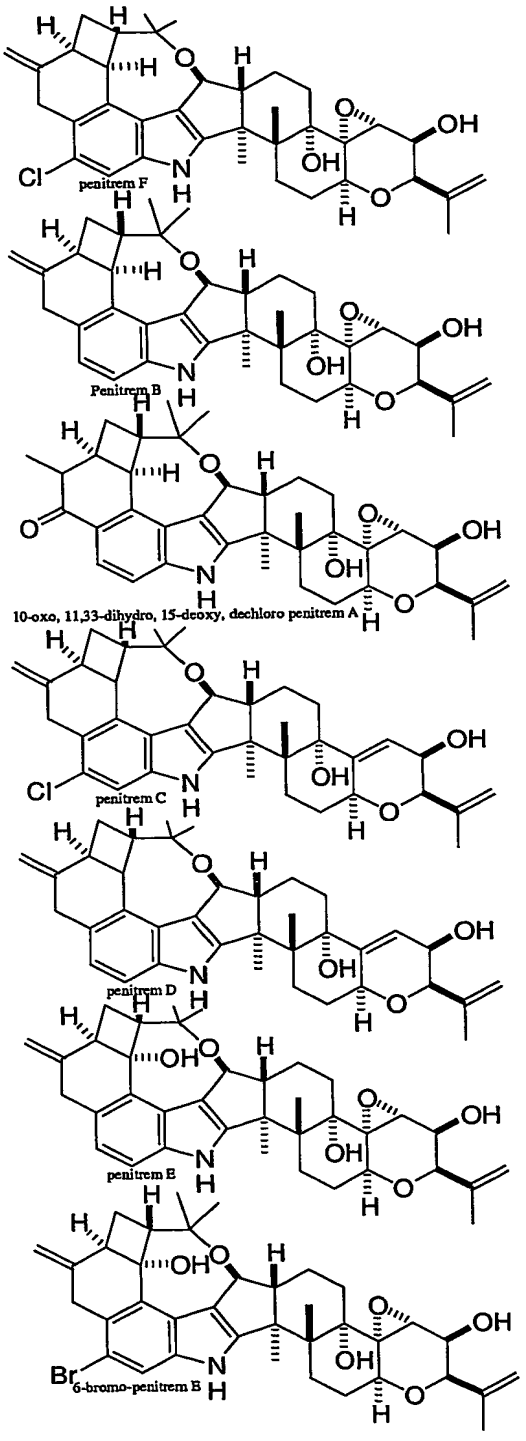
Sulpinine B

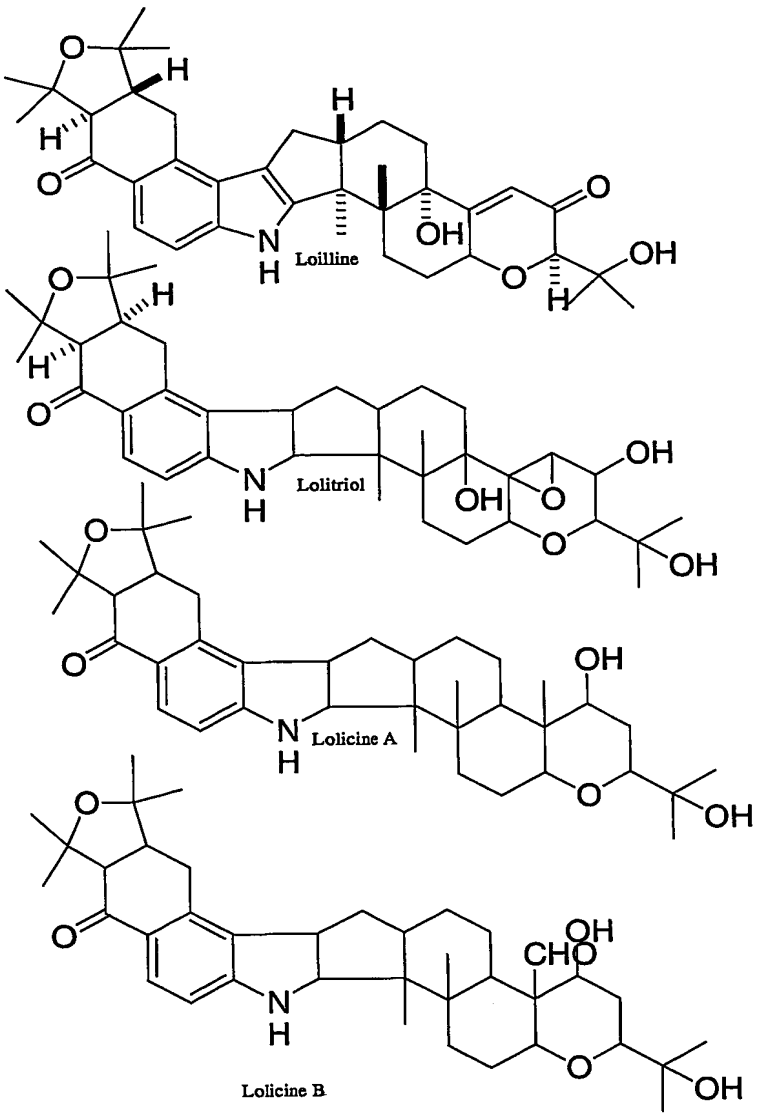


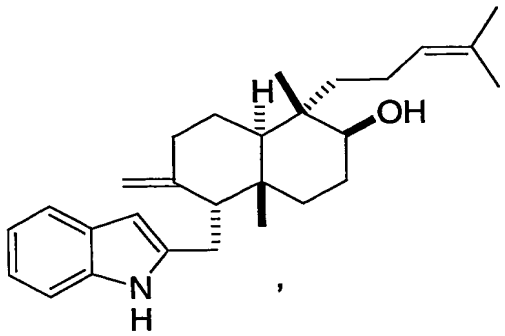
Lolitrem N ,



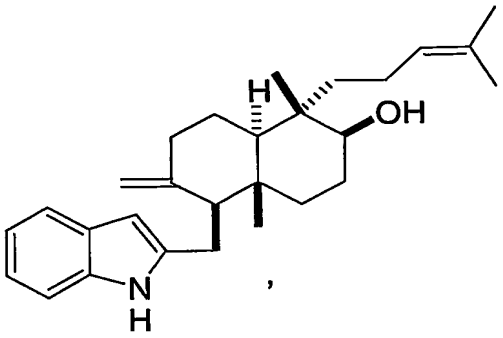
Lolitrem N, 31-epimer ,


penitrem F
Penitrem B
10-oxo, 11,33-dihydro, 15-deoxy, dechloro penitrem A
penitrem C
penitrem D
penitrem E
6-bromo-penitrem B


Loilline
Lolitriol
Lolicine A
Lolicine B



emindole DA



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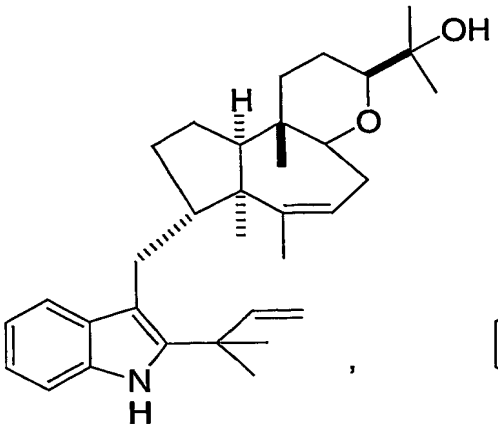
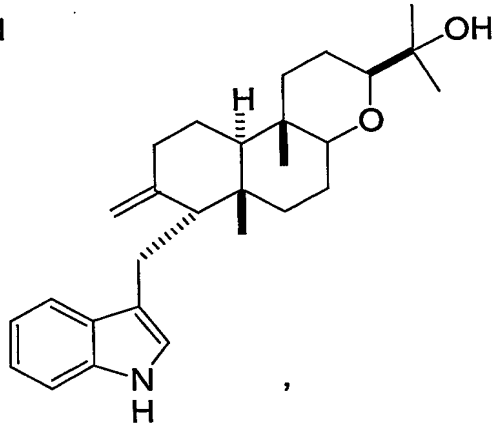


emindole PA



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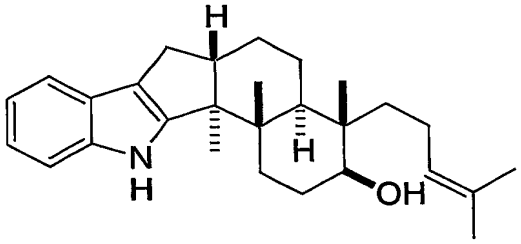
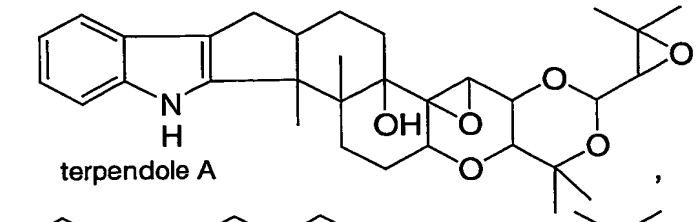
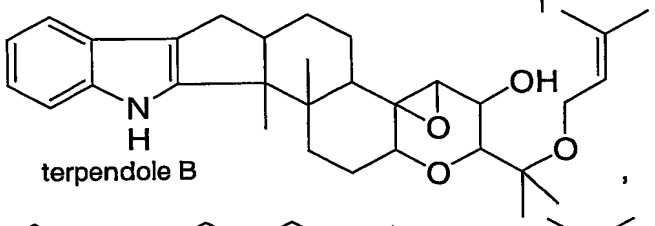


emindole SB

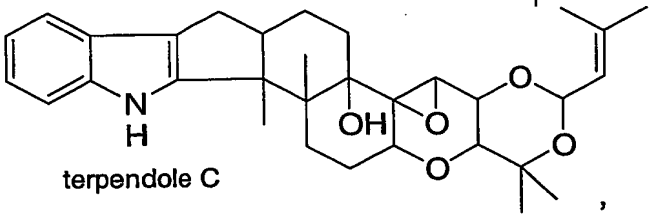
5



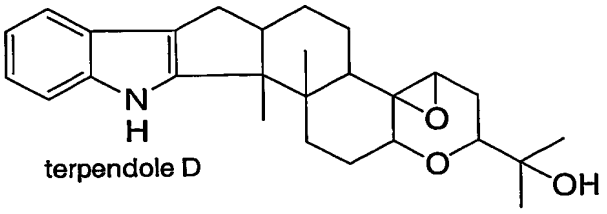
terpendole A ,



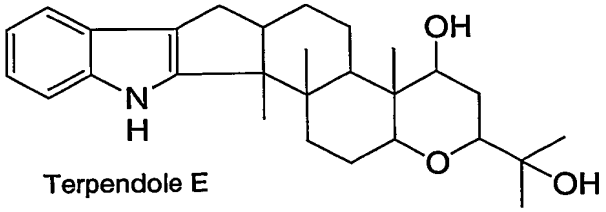
terpendole B ,



terpendole C ,



terpendole D ,



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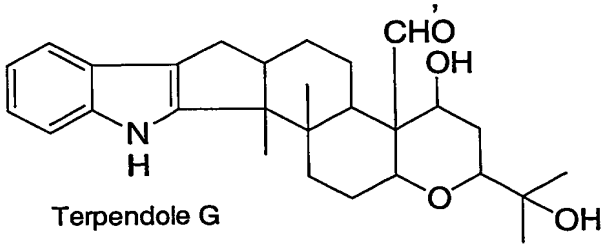

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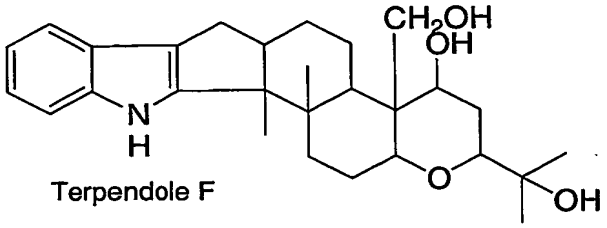
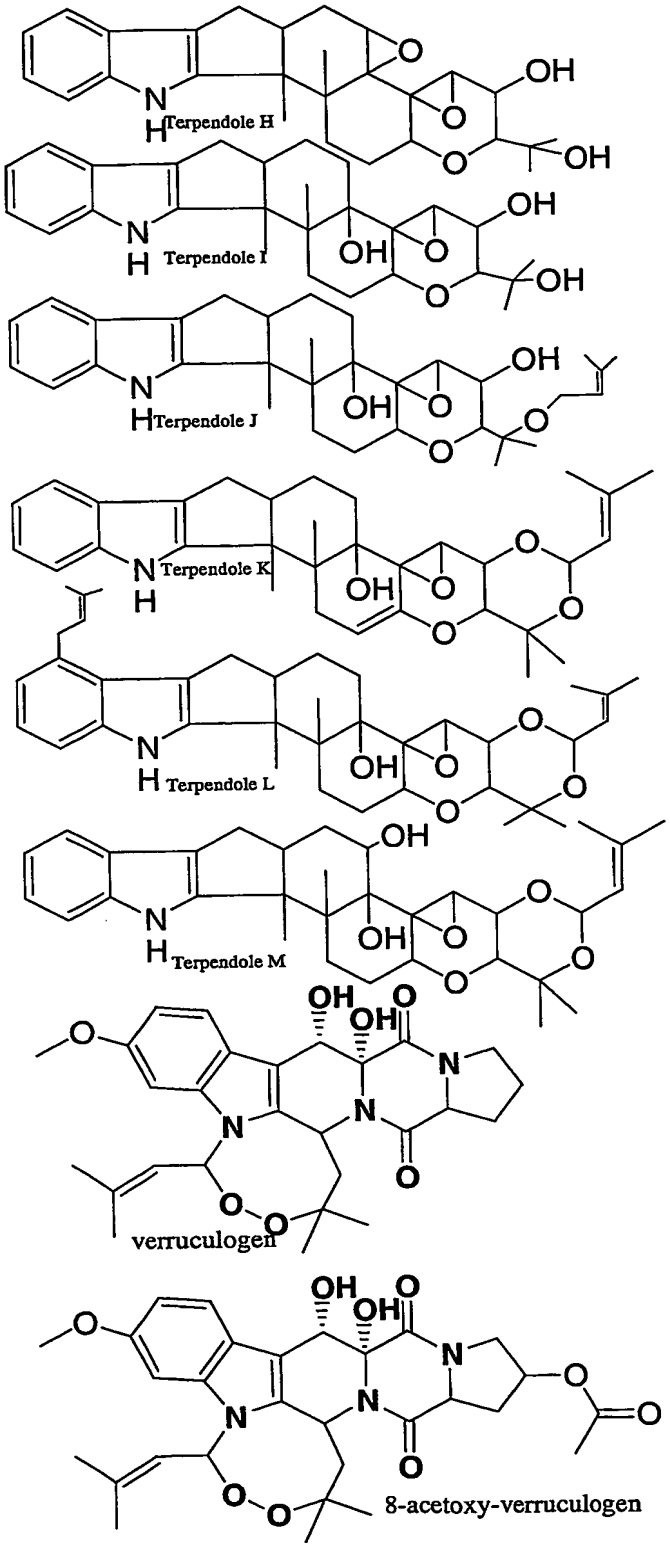
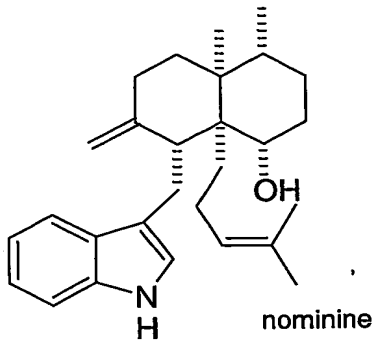
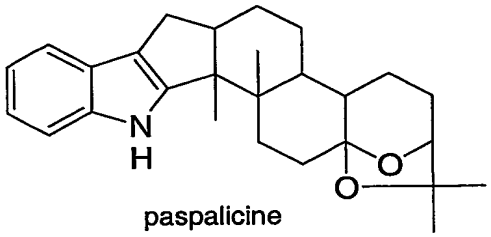


Terpendole F ,


Terpendole H
Terpendole I
Terpendole J
Terpendole K
Terpendole L
Terpendole M
verruculogen
8-acetoxy-verruculogen



nominine



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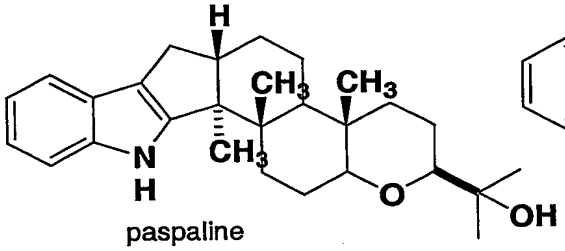

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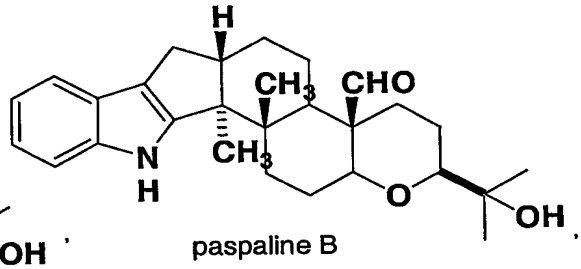

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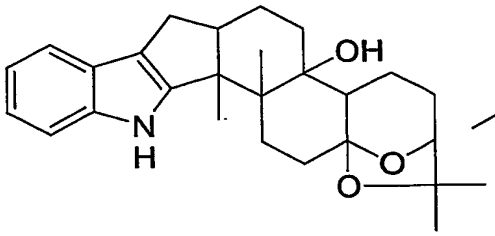

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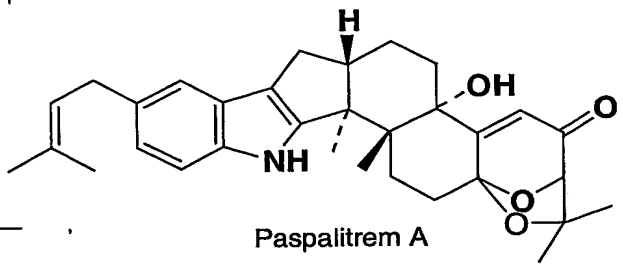
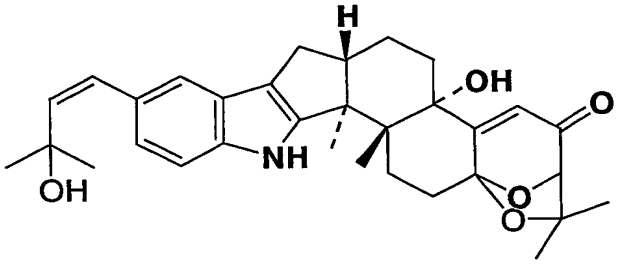
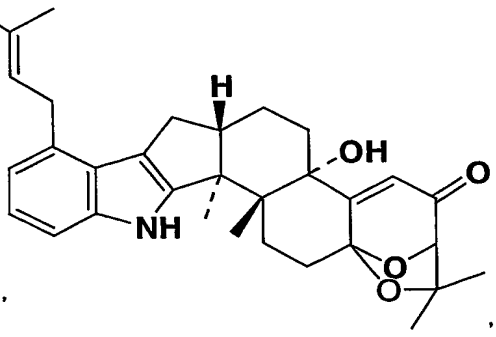


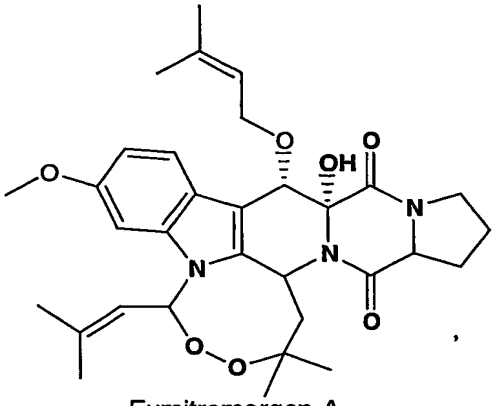
Paspalitrem A



Paspalitrem B



Paspalitrem C



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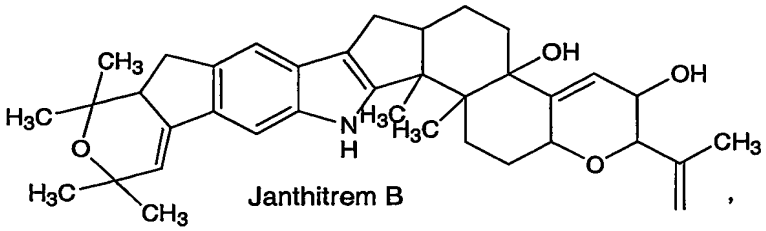

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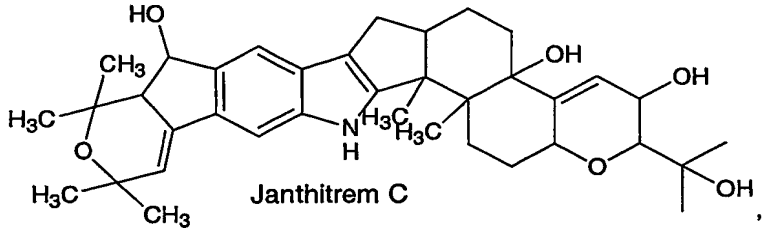

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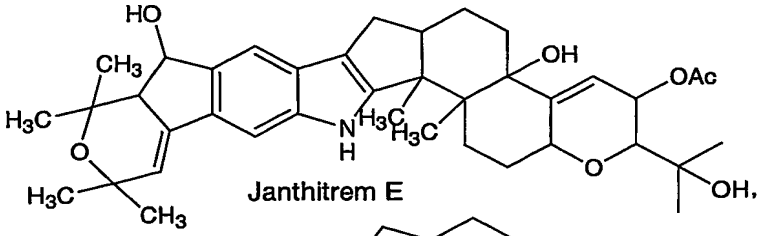

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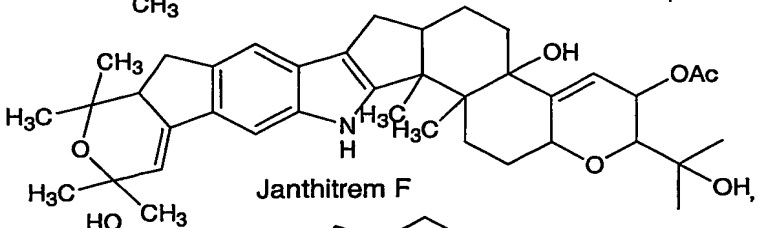

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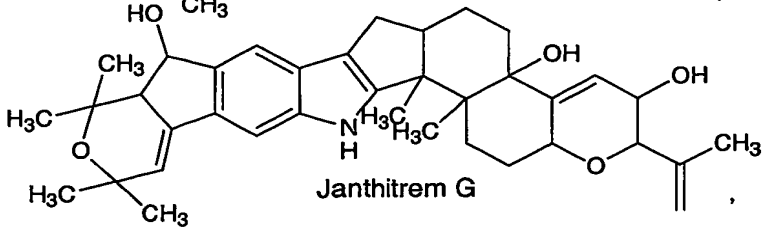
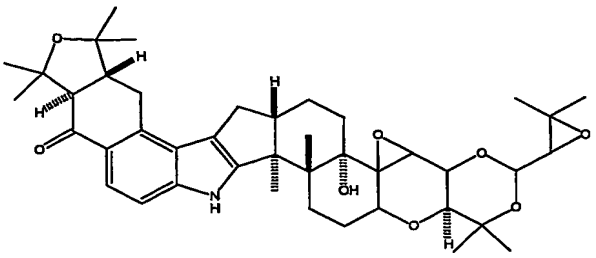
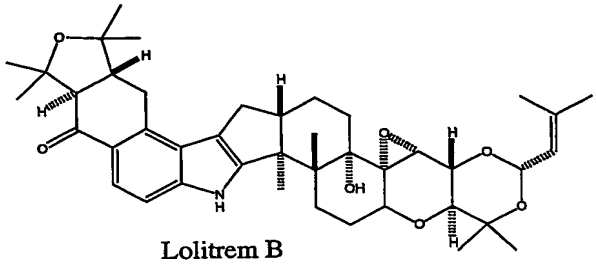


Janthitrem G



Lolitrem A



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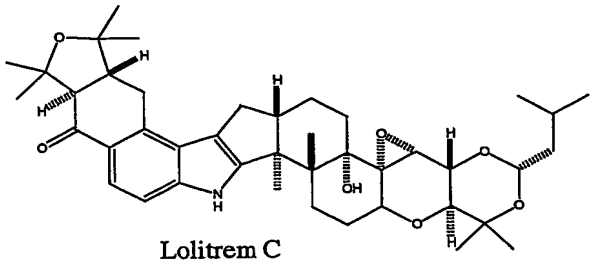

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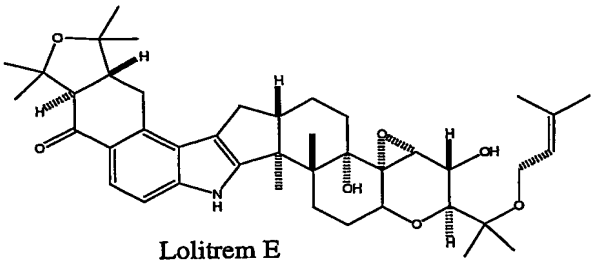

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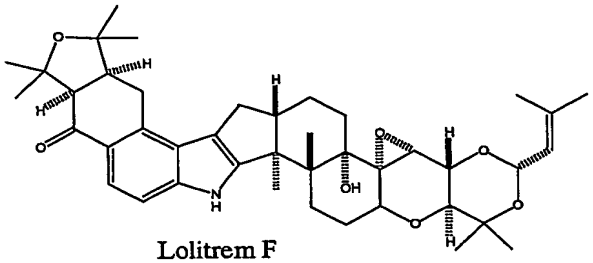

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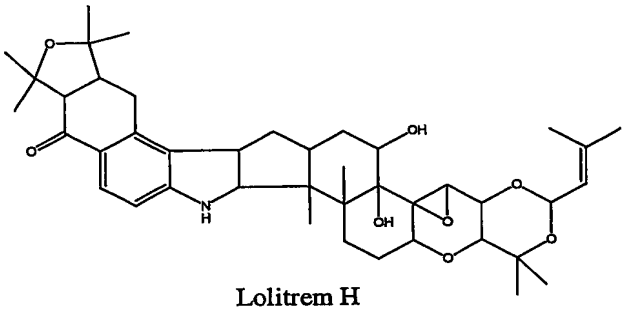

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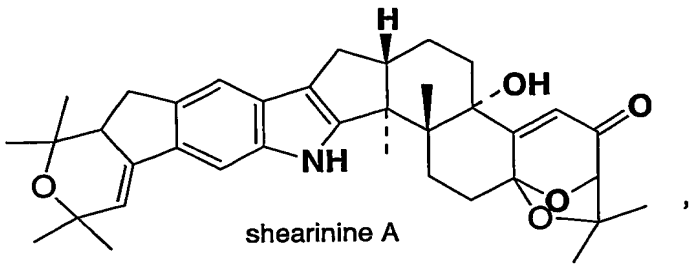
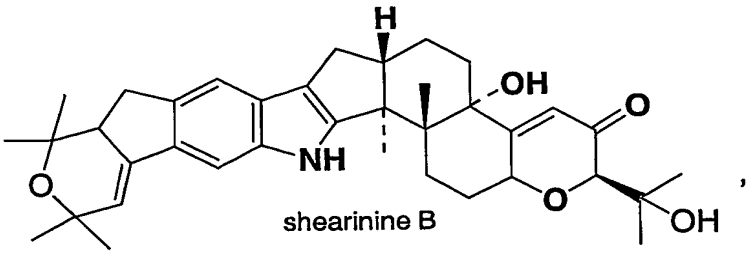
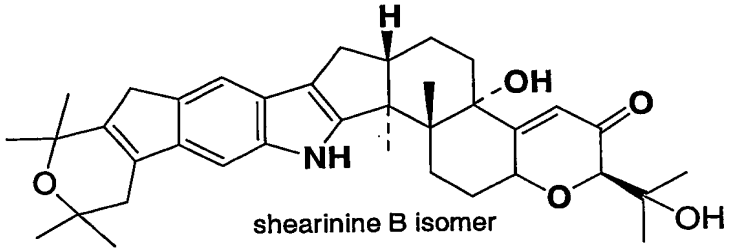


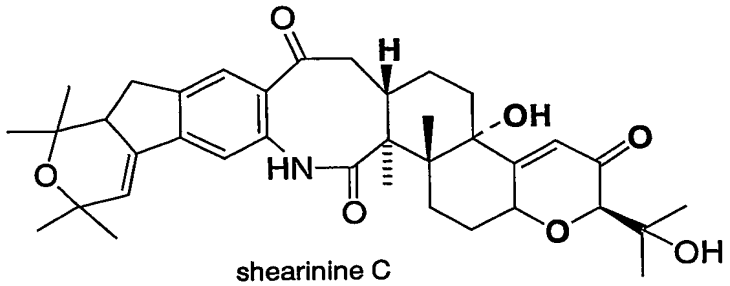
shearinine A ,



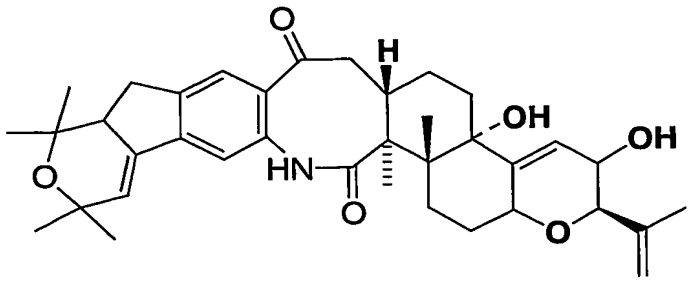
shearinine B ,



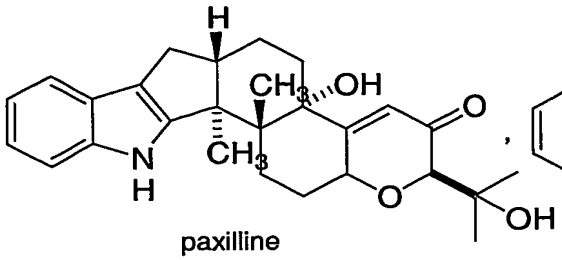
shearinine B isomer ,



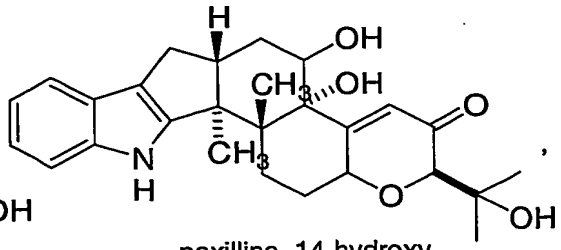
shearinine C ,



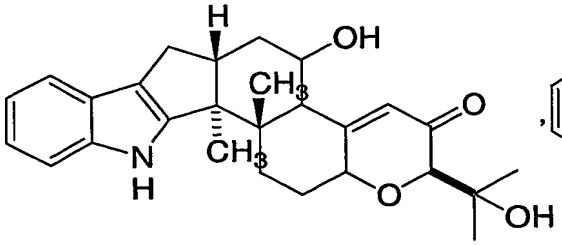
Shearinine C, 1'-deoxy, 1',2'-didehydRo,3-beta alcohol ,



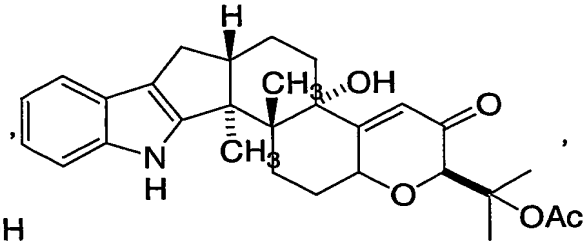
paxilline



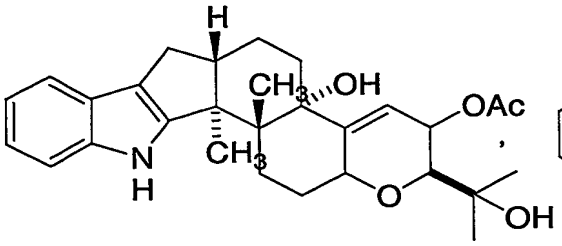
paxilline, 14-hydroxy



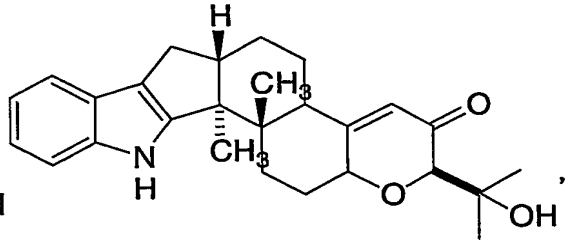
paxilline, 14-hydroxy, 4b-deoxy



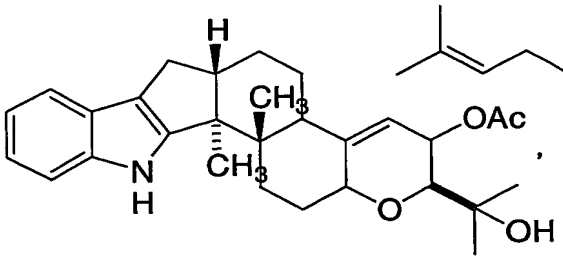
paxilline, 1-acetyl



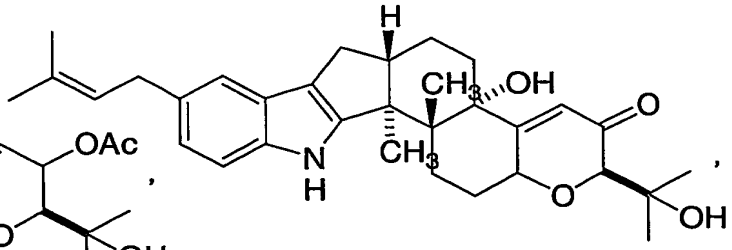
paxilline, 3-acetyl



4b-deoxypaxilline



4b-deoxypaxilline, 3-acetyl



9-prenylpaxilline

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, diastereomer, tautomer or mixture thereof.

2. The method according to Claim 1 wherein the compound of formula I is applied as a topical formulation.

3. The method according to claim 3 wherein the topical formulation is a solution or suspension.

4. The method of Claim 3, which comprises administering a second active ingredient, concurrently or consecutively, wherein the second active ingredient is a hypotensive agent selected from a β-adrenergic blocking agent, adrenergic agonist, a parasympathomimetic agent, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, EP4 agonist and a prostaglandin or a prostaglandin derivative.

5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the β-adrenergic blocking agent is timolol, levobunolol, carteolol, optipranolol, metapranolol or betaxolol; the parasympathomimetic agent is pilocarpine, carbachol, or phospholine iodide; adrenergic agonist is iopidine, brimonidine, epinephrine, or dipivephrin, the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is dorzolamide, acetazolamide, metazolamide or brinzolamide; the prostaglandin is latanoprost or rescula, and the prostaglandin derivative is a hypotensive lipid derived from PGF2α prostaglandins.

6. A method according to claim 2 in which the topical formulation contains xanthan gum or gellan gum.

7. A method for treating macular edema, macular degeneration, for providing a neuroprotective effect, increasing retinal and optic nerve head blood velocity or increasing retinal and optic nerve oxygen tension which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound as recited in claim 1

8. The method according to Claim 7 wherein the compound of formula I is applied as a topical formulation in the form of a solution or suspension.

9. The method of Claim 8, which comprises administering a second active ingredient, concurrently or consecutively, wherein the second active ingredient is a hypotensive agent selected from a β-adrenergic blocking agent,

adrenergic agonist, a parasympathomimetic agent, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, EP4 agonist and a prostaglandin or a prostaglandin derivative.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein the β-adrenergic blocking agent is timolol, levobunolol, carteolol, optipranolol, metapranolol or betaxolol; the parasympathomimetic agent is pilocarpine, carbachol, or phospholine iodide; adrenergic agonist is iopidine, brimonidine, epinephrine, or dipivephrin, the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is dorzolamide, acetazolamide, metazolamide or brinzolamide; the prostaglandin is latanoprost or rescula, and the prostaglandin derivative is a hypotensive lipid derived from PGF2α prostaglandins.

11. A method according to claim 8 in which the topical formulation contains xanthan gum or gellan gum.